

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.25 per square for 3 weeks.

RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS.--WASHINGTON.

VOL. LXVII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1867.

NO. 15.

## Drugs and Medicines.

**FORNEY'S OLD STAND.**  
THE undersigned having taken charge of this old and popular Store, takes pleasure in informing the public that he is constantly receiving fresh supplies of all kinds of **DRUGS AND MEDICINES** from the most reliable sources, and is prepared to meet the wants of his customers with any article in his stock at the lowest prices.

**FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**  
Of every description, all the popular **PATENT MEDICINES** of the day, with a full supply of **Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Fluids, Turpentine, Hair Oils, Extracts, Soaps, Brushes, together with a great variety of Fancy articles**—in short, everything usually found in a first class Drug Store—constantly on hand.

Physicians supplied at reasonable rates, and prescriptions carefully compounded and prepared at all hours of the day and night. Goods not excepted. Being determined to sell cheap, he would ask a liberal share of public patronage. Give us a call and see for yourself.

Aug. 14, '66. JNO. W. FORNEY.

## Carriages and Buggies.

**TATE & CULP** are now building a variety of **COACH WORK** of the latest and most approved styles, and constructed of the best material, to which they invite the attention of buyers. Having built our work with great care, and of material selected with special reference to beauty of style and durability, we can confidently recommend the work as unsurpassed by any other in our line of the city. All we ask is an inspection of our work, to convince those in want of any kind of a vehicle that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING in every branch done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Give us a call at our Factory, near the corner of Washington and Chambersburg streets, Gettysburg, Pa.

P. J. TATE,  
W. E. CULP.

June 5, '67.

## NEW GOODS.

**FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS**  
HAVE just received a large and complete assortment of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
of every style and at all prices, to which the attention of buyers is directed. Those in want of good Goods at the lowest possible prices should not fail to give us an early call.

Oct. 9. FAHNESTOCK BROS.

## DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

**HATS AND CAPS.**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

HAVING just returned from the City, with a splendid assortment of Dry Goods, I am now prepared to offer greater inducements to buyers than ever before. My stock consists of every description of these Goods, plain and Fancy, Cloths, Cassimeres, Muslins, Hoop Skirts, Balmaines, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, &c. ALSO.

In connection with my Dry Goods, I have opened in an adjoining room a large stock of **HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,** which I will sell very cheap. Children's Shoes at 12 1/2 cents, and other goods at corresponding rates. My stock is well selected, and the most complete yet offered. Give us a call and examine for yourselves. No trouble to show Goods.

Oct. 9.

## SEWING MACHINES.

We are also agents for the **Emerson Sewing Machine**, which is acknowledged to be the best in use. It is the latest improved machine, and having the **REVERSIBLE FEED**, giving it an advantage over all other machines. Call and see them.

Oct. 9. M. SPANGLER.

## Swan's Grocery.

**JOHN M. SWAN** has just received a splendid assortment of **FRESH GROCERIES**, at his Store on the corner of the public Square, in Gettysburg.

**COFFEE.**  
The finest lot of Sugars ever brought to Gettysburg, and very cheap.

**OLIVE OIL.**  
It is Coffee is superior to any offered in the place. If you don't believe it come and see.

**MOLASSES.**  
If you want the best Syrup and Molasses in town you will find them at Swan's.

**QUEENSWARE, &c.**  
His stock of Queen-ware, Dishes, Lamps, &c., is full, cheap and good. Every style and price.

## CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

His Cigars and Tobacco are of superior quality. Acknowledged by good judges to be the best in the market.

## CANDIES AND NOTIONS.

Particular attention paid to this department. A full supply of Candies, Nuts, Fruits, Soaps, Fancy articles, in short any and everything usually found in a first class Grocery. In buying in my stock I was careful to know what I was buying, and am now prepared to sell not only good Groceries, but to sell them very cheap. Give me a call and judge for yourselves.

JOHN M. SWAN.

Nov. 6.

## DUPIHORN & HOFFMAN.

**NEW STORE,**  
ON THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND, GETTYSBURG.

(Known as Hoke's Corner.)  
DEALERS IN **DRUGS, NOTIONS, CANNED FRUIT, QUEENSWARE, &c.**

All of which have been bought at the lowest Market price and will be sold accordingly. Give them a call. No trouble to show Goods.

Oct. 9. F. W. HOFFMAN.

## Great Reduction in Prices.

**FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS** have just returned from the City with a large and choice selection of Goods, which have been purchased at a great sacrifice to the manufacturer, and which are offered at immensely reduced prices.

**GOOD CALICOES** at 12 1/2 cents.  
Best unbleached MUSLIN at 25 cents, and all other Goods in proportion.

Now is the time to get your CLOTHS. Give us a call and we will save you money. Call at once and make your purchases at

March 27, '67. FAHNESTOCKS.

## Forwarding and Commission House.

## FLOUR AND FEED.

## GRAIN AND GROCERIES.

HAVING purchased the extensive Warehouse, Cars, &c., heretofore owned by Samuel Herbst, we beg leave to inform the public that we are continuing the business at the old stand on the corner of Washington and Railroad streets, on a more extensive scale than heretofore.

We are paying the highest market price for Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce. Flour and Feed, Salt, and all kinds of Groceries, kept constantly on hand, and for sale cheaper than they can be had anywhere else.

Plaster, and all kinds of fertilizers constantly on hand, or furnished to order.

A regular line of Freight Cars will leave our Warehouse every **TUESDAY MORNING** and accommodate trains will be run as occasion may require. By this arrangement we are prepared to convey Freight at all times to and from Baltimore. All business of this kind entrusted to us, will be promptly attended to. Our Cars run to the Warehouse of Stevenson & Sons, 175 North Howard Street, Baltimore. Being determined to pay good prices, call cheap, and deal fairly, we invite everybody to give us a call.

Aug. 15, '66. CULP & EARNSTADT.

## 1866. Fall Millinery. 1866.

## AND FANCY GOODS.

**MISS H. McCREARY** has just received a large and beautiful assortment of new style, Fancy Bonnets, Crape, Malines, Plain Hats, Ruises, Feathers, Ribbons, Nois, Flowers, Pins, &c.

Also, a general assortment of Ladies' TOILET GOODS, consisting, in part, of Embroidered Fancy Head-dresses, Plain do., Linen and Thread Lace Collars, Paper do., Thread Lace, Fancy Combs, Dressing do., Hair Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Powders, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Handkerchiefs, Hoop Skirts, and Infant Goods.

Thankful for the liberal patronage she has received in seasons past, she hopes to receive from her lady friends an early call.

Gettysburg, Oct. 2, '66.

## New Grocery, and Flour Store.

## MEALS & BROTHER.

HAVING opened a Grocery, Flour and Vegetable Store, in the room formerly occupied by Geo. Little, on West Middle street, they extend an invitation to all buyers to give them a call. Everything in their line, fresh from the city and country, will be kept on hand. They are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as they only ask the lowest living prices, they hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Dec. 18. MEALS & BRO.

## CONSTANTLY ON HAND AN ASSORTMENT OF

fine Frames, Photograph Albums, Cards and Baskets for grasses, from the Battle-field, Photographs of our Generals, and other distinguished individuals, at the Excelsior Gallery.

C. J. TYSON.

## Fall and Winter Goods.

**A. SCOTT & SONS** have just received another fine assortment of **NEW GOODS**, consisting, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Gaiters, Kentucky Jeans, and Tweeds, for gentlemen's wear. Also, a fine assortment of **LADIES' DRESS GOODS.**

Our stock has been selected with great care, and we are prepared to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. We ask the Public to give us a call and judge for themselves. We defy competition, both as to quality and price.

Sept. 18. A. SCOTT & SONS.

## Fresh Confectionery, &c.

THE subscriber calls the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, to his fine Confectionery Establishment, one door east of the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg street. He has on hand, and every description of Confections, together with Nuts, Oranges, and all kinds of fruits, always on hand.

Parties, public and private, as well as families, will be furnished with all kinds of Cakes, Ice Cream (in pyramidal form or otherwise), and other refreshments at their houses, upon short notice.

Having spent a lifetime at the business, he flatters himself that he understands it, and that he is able to render entire satisfaction. Call and see his Confectionery.

Dec. 18. JOHN GRUEL.

## Fresh Groceries all the Time.

**CHANGE OF FIRM.**—The undersigned, taking pleasure in announcing to the public that they have purchased the old established Grocery Store of Joseph Gillespie on York st., and that they are continuing the business in all its various branches and an enlarged scale. We are constantly receiving large and well assorted stock of Groceries.

China-ware, Queens-ware, Glass-ware, Willow-ware, &c.

Also—Fruits, Confections, Nuts, &c., Notions, Fancy Articles, Jewelry, &c.

## Our stock is very full, and is constantly being replenished with fresh supplies from the cities.

We are therefore able to sell Groceries at all times fresh from the market and at prices a little cheaper than the market. Give us a call and see for yourself.

DANIEL GILBERT & SON.

Dec. 27, 1866. U

## "PLAYED OUT"

The High Prices, Call and be satisfied by pricing Clothing at PICKING'S.

## IT IS EVEN SO

A Large stock of Overalls, Suspender, Umbrellas, White and Colored shirts, at PICKING'S.

## IN my absence there will always be a thoroughly competent operator in charge of the Excelsior Gallery, and work of all kinds and under all circumstances must give satisfaction before it can leave our rooms.

E. J. TYSON.

## Choice Poetry.

## "SWEET HOME."

"Sweet Home!" Oh! blissful, holy place,  
When perfect love and peace are found  
Within it, shrouding joy and grace,  
To make the threshold "hallowed ground."

When heart to heart and hand to hand  
Are closely linked by silken chains;  
Where each one shares the fears, the cares,  
The hopes, the pleasures, and the pains.

Where open deeds and guileless speech  
Dissolve all doubts of mean deceit;  
Where honest eyes without disguise  
Look straight into the eyes they meet.

Where Manhood, Infancy, and Age,  
With simple faith and earnest trust,  
In lowly reverence near the page,  
In which 'tis written, "Be ye just."

Where words that preach "Good-will to all,"  
And widely herald "peace on earth,"  
Are heard in gentle tones to fall  
Like music of seraphic birth;

Where the rich flower of Conduct blows  
From the pure bud of Christ-thought;  
And living practice daily throws  
Truth's halo round the precept taught;

Where merry song and harmless jest  
At festive tide are heard to blend;  
Where "welcome" greets the stranger-guest,  
And "loud rejoicing" hails the friend.

"Sweet home!" Oh! blissful, holy place,  
Where "Home" is all that "Home" should be;  
And man, despite his fall'n race,  
Some trace of Eden still can see.

## LOVE ONE ANOTHER.

Children, do you love each other?  
Are you always kind and true?  
Do you always do to others  
As you'd have them do to you?  
Are you gentle to each other?  
Are you careful, day by day,  
Not to give offence by actions  
In your work or in your play?

Little children, love each other:  
Never give another pain;  
If your brother speaks in anger,  
Answer not in wrath again.  
Do not selfish to each other,  
Never make another's rest,  
Strive to make each other happy,  
And you'll find yourselves at last.

## Illustrations.

## Work for Children.

One of the greatest defects in the education of children is in neglecting to accustom them to work. It is an evil prevalent to large towns and cities. A certain amount of work is necessary to the proper education of children; their future independence and comfort depend on their being accustomed to provide for the thousand constantly recurring wants that nature entails on them. Even if this necessity does not exist, moderate employment of some kind would preserve them from bad habits; promote health, and enable them to bear the confinement of the schoolroom; and teach more than anything else appropriate views respecting their future welfare. It is too often the case that children, after spending six hours of the day in school, are permitted to spend the rest of the day as they please. They do not consider that their success in after life depends upon the improvement of their leisure hours. They grow up in the world without a knowledge of its cares and toils. They cannot appreciate the favors bestowed on them by their parents, as they do not know their cost. Their bodies and minds are enervated, and they are constantly exposed to whatever vicious associations are within their reach. The daughter probably becomes that pitiable object, a fashionable girl. The son, if he surmounts the consequence of his parent's neglect, does it probably after his plans and station for life are fixed, when a knowledge of some of its important objects come too late. No man or woman is thoroughly educated if not required to labor. Whatever accomplishments they possess, whatever their mental training in the voyage of life, they require some practical knowledge and experience derived from accustomed them selves to useful labor of some sort.

## Looking at the Bible merely as a

historical fact: as the power in the world which has influenced the opinions, and directed the life and quickened the heart of millions; which has been inspiration to the greatest minds of the race; which has raised up nations from barbarism; which has been the spring of that philanthropy which is the boast of our civilization; and which is now the professed guide of three hundred millions of our fellow men; surely these facts apart from any consideration of Divine origin, of its claims to be a revelation from God, demand for it a respectful attention and diligent study, from any one who would be considered a well-informed and intelligent man.

## EVERY WORD TRUE.

It is a great and prevalent error that children may be left to run wild in every sort of company and temptation for several years, and then it will be time enough to break them in. This mistake makes half our spendthrifts, gamblers, thieves and drunkards. No man would deal so with garden or lot; no man would raise a colt or a puppy on such a principle. Take notice parents—unless you till the new soil and throw in the good seed, the devil will have a crop of weeds before you know what is taking place. Look at the poor dear children, and think whether you will leave their safety or ruin at hazard, or whether you shall not train them up in the way they should go.

## THE CHARACTER OF A GOOD STATESMAN.

## MAN.

The Address which follows, on this subject, was delivered in Christ's Church, on Washington's Birthday, and is now published in accordance with the following request:

Pennsylvania College,  
February 25, 1867. }

**REV. DR. BACONER.**  
DEAR SIR:—The Philomathean Society listened with much pleasure to your interesting and instructive address, on the 22d inst., and the undersigned, the Committee of Arrangements for the occasion, believing that the acquaintance of the public at large with its sound sentiments, cannot fail of being beneficial, respectfully request a copy of the same for publication in the "ADAMS SENTINEL." Sincerely hoping that you will accede to our request, we are

Very respectfully yours,  
D. K. KEPNER,  
T. F. GARNER,  
E. S. BREIDENBACH,  
F. R. FETTERMAN,  
ROBT T. MCCLELLAN,

## ADDRESS.

In looking at the history of the times of Washington, whose birthday has brought us together in this interesting relationship, our attention is arrested by the diverse and often conflicting courses pursued by the prominent men of that day. It was an eventful period. It was the formative period of our Government, the evolution and settling of grand and far-reaching principles, the development and formation of character. Political revolutions like physical convulsions, bring to the surface, and to the gaze of the world, the precious and the vile. The reason why they seem to be productive of great men, over other periods, is because events succeed each other so rapidly, and history is made in a few years. Events in themselves have no power to create genius or character. They can only develop what is in man, or furnish the occasion for acting. Our first revolution exhibited patriots, statesmen, heroes and traitors. Did the same events produce a Washington and a Gates, an Arnold and a Lafayette? Surely not. But they presented the field upon which they exhibited their characters. They furnished the occasion under which these men exhibited to the world what was in them, whilst the men themselves created circumstances which other characters could not produce.

The character of the Father of our country stands out in bold relief against the gloom and darkness, and endowed with a nobility and disinterestedness which are in marked contrast with the traitors and plotters of rebellion of that day.

A suitable topic, then, for discussion to-day, is the CHARACTER OF A GOOD STATESMAN—how may it be formed, and what is its value. The great vice and crime of our age is the prevalent opinion that a bad man, if he possesses genius, may be a good Statesman, and that religion and Christianity has nothing to do with politics. There never was a greater, or more fatal mistake—greater in magnitude, or more fatal in its effects. Practicing upon this principle, political parties have neither morals nor piety. The measure of excellence is success. Men seek office for the profits which they may obtain; and men are selected as candidates for office, not by reason of their fitness, but availability. Hence, in the canvass for office, and in the enactment, and even in the execution of the laws, there is bribery, bargain and sale, respect for political party, and the prolongation of the tenure of office. The real interests of the country are sought by a few from principle, and by the majority of officials only in so far as the popular voice appears to demand it. Now, the history of the world teaches us the fallacy of such views and practices. The nations of antiquity have perished. All that remains of them is their history, and the ruins of their once magnificent cities. Natural religion teaches us that they perished on account of their wickedness, for we could discover no other reason under the moral government which God exercises over the world for so terrible a calamity. Revelation makes it certain, and assures us, in so many words, that the kingdom and nation which will not serve God shall perish. As confirmatory of this truth, there is one nation of antiquity which has survived the destruction of all others, which has passed through fire and flood, which has endured persecutions the most fierce in the history of man, which has been dispersed to the ends of the earth—scattered and peeled, a byword, and hissing and reproach among all nations—and amidst all, remains to this day a distinct and separate people, because they are God's people. This people is so ancient that they can trace their origin to a period almost touching the flood; a people who received God's law when even the world law was unknown to the most ancient nations for a thousand years after; so that Greek and Roman Legislators, so much admired by the enemies of Christianity, have borrowed from it their principal laws, as appears from what they call the twelve tables. God has spoken in his word, and has exhibited the truth in the life of a nation—in itself among the most noble—that for the nation, as for the individual, the only source of safety and security is the fear of God and obedience to his commandments. If now the question be asked, What are the elements which are essential to the CHARACTER OF A GOOD STATESMAN? I reply that they may be reduced to two. 1st, THE FEAR OF GOD. 2d, A REGARD FOR OTHERS AS FOR OURSELVES.

These, you perceive, are nothing more nor less than a summary of that wonderful law, which has God himself as its author, and which is the foundation of all the good laws which have been uttered since its enactment. Writers who have discussed the qualifications of Statesmen and Legislators, inform us very correctly that they must understand the nature of the social compact, the nature of government, the relationship of the different members constituting the community to each other, their natural rights, the rights surrendered by entering into society, and the relations of the society to each

member of it, and reciprocally of each member to the society. The rights and duties of society, the rights and duties of individuals in society, &c. This knowledge, and far more, is needed. But, we look back of all this to the radical, fundamental element of a good character, viz: THE FEAR OF GOD. These terms imply, 1st, A belief in God as the Maker and Governor of the world, and, as such, claims for himself all possible perfection, so that nothing can be added to his character to improve it, nothing can be taken from it to diminish his glory. A righteous judge of the living and the dead, who will reward and punish men according to their works. 2d, A knowledge of this God, as he has revealed himself in his works, and in his word. 3d, With this knowledge, the necessary consequence, profound admiration and reverence for his character, and humble and devout submission to his will. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and this is the only true foundation for a good character. There are three constituents—TRUTH, KNOWLEDGE, Obedience. "This fear of God entered largely into the character, and therefore into the life of George Washington. When he was a boy, it preserved him from denying that he had lacked the cherry-tree, and made him speak the truth honestly and uprightly. In this incident, so early in his history, we have the key of his character and subsequent life. How few now who would have been eulogized the truth! How many who would have looked you in the face and lied! Under the influence of the same fear of God, Washington, as a young man, respected the wishes of his mother, and for her sake, changed the whole course of his subsequent life. He would have cut off his right hand rather than wound the feelings of his mother. He who commanded, in reference to himself, "Thou shalt have no other Gods before me," under the same solemn circumstances, commanded, "Honor thy father and thy mother," &c. When a young man so honors his parents, so regards their wishes and their welfare, so to exercise self-denial, and make sacrifices to gratify their wishes, he cannot fail to please God, and secure the approbation of all good men. The character and conduct of boyhood and youth in general determine the character and course of manhood and old age. Now, this fear of God promotes, in the individual, honesty, uprightness, impartiality, justice, mercy and moderation. It restrains from excesses in all directions. It moderates the desires, keeps the heart from covetousness, and the hands from bribes. It elevates the affections, enlarges our views of truth and duty, impresses upon the soul the consciousness of a present, an all-seeing, all-knowing, all-holy, and Almighty Being, the source of all knowledge, the conservator of every virtue, and the guardian and guide of all who trust in him. The fear of God leads us to acknowledge him in all our ways. Washington sought counsel of God. He prayed and was heard. As this fear of God deters from all vice and crime, so, on the other hand, it is a power in the soul for good. It impels to the discharge of duty, however painful—it nerves for the conflict of life, however dangerous—it establishes the soul in virtue, however numerous the foes, and preserving the opposition. Nor does this power cease to operate whilst there is a duty to be performed, or an enemy to vanquish. Now, suppose that our Chief Magistrate, and his Cabinet, our Congress, and all our officers—legislative, judicial and executive—in the States and General Government, feared God, and discharged the duties of their respective offices in his fear, and in view of the account which we all must give to him, at the last great day, what a flood of blessings would be the result! The immediate effect upon the community, from the knowledge of the fact, would be most happy. There would be confidence in the men, and in their work. There would be a security for the present and the future, which nothing else could impart; and then, with the fear of the Lord there would be wisdom. Above all, as a people, we would have God's presence with us, and his blessing, which is above all price.

The second element, in the CHARACTER OF A GOOD STATESMAN, is the same regard for the welfare of others which he has for his own. The first element involves the relationship which he sustains to God, and the duties and blessings which arise from it. The second involves the relationship he owes to society and the duties and blessings which flow from it. Society is the creature of God, because man was made for society, and without it cannot improve nor attain the end of his creation. The rights of men in society are equal and inalienable, except alienated by themselves and for a consideration, but their natural endowments are various and diverse. Superior natural endowments, or acquisitions, confer no additional rights, though they impart additional power. Now then, the recognition of these rights, respect for them, efforts to maintain them, if assailed, and to restore them if taken away, all in a word involved in the principle of liberty, in its broadest significance, and, in addition, the desire and efforts to promote the highest welfare of man, in time and eternity are comprehended in this second element of good character, which is nothing more or less than the sum of the second table of the law. It is pitiable and, if the subject were not so solemn and momentous, it might be amusing to observe the efforts of would-be philosophers, statesmen, and historians, to conceal their obligations to the word of God, for the principle of liberty, in its various aspects, and to account for the progress of society in intelligence material wealth and real civilization, upon what they call natural causes as opposed to supernatural, and to refer to such phrases, as the laws of progress, laws of development, natural forces, and other similar phrases, which have no significance, when separated from God the Sovereign of the Universe, and the Bible his revealed will.

It is worthy of note that books written by

men defining the qualifications necessary to the discharge of duty, insist upon the intellectual attainments involved without regard to the affections necessary to a right discharge of them. The word of God insists upon the affection which prompts to the discharge of the duty. The Bible insists upon the moral right state of the heart, man insists on the intellectual or the formal. Now, in the case before us, as in every other, the Bible takes all intellect, power, influence, and whatever else may be involved, and requires that they be directed and controlled by the affection of love, securing thereby the highest impulses, the most disinterested motives, and the most faithful discharge of the duty enjoined, you can perceive that, at once, that the man who loves his neighbor as himself, respects the rights of his neighbor as his own, is in the condition in which he can be, and will be likely to be, a good statesman, and that those who are deficient in this element, are statesmen only in name, whatever may be their intelligence. Consider the Father of our Country in this aspect of character.

He engaged in the service of his country, both in the field and in the Presidency, with the distinct understanding that his expenses only should be paid, of which he would keep an accurate account, but that he would receive no compensation for his services. Thus he set before the country in the hour of her peril an example of disinterestedness, in the highest office in the gift of the people, which has been followed by not one of his successors. He desired to teach, both by precept and example, that offices under the Government should not be sought, but should be offered, and should be received and administered, not for the benefit of the office-holder, but for that of the people. Actuated by the same motive, he formed his cabinet of the leading men in the different political parties, or who held views differing from each other, on the important subjects connected with the administration of the Government. This he did for the purpose of having all the important views of the people represented in the Government. The sentiment which has been enunciated and acted upon since his day, "THAT THE SPEECH BELONGS TO THE VICTORS," was then unknown, or certainly not published and acted upon. Whatever may be said or has been written concerning the faults and imperfections of Washington, and no one claims that he was perfect, as general, statesman, and executive, he stands unrivaled in the history of our country and of the world.

With statesmen of such a character, with the Government administered upon these broad principles, looking to God as Sovereign and man as a brother, our country would rise and shine among the nations of the earth. The population and the wealth of other lands would flow into it. The oppressed and down-trodden, all over the earth, would stretch out their hands to it, with inexpressible longings. Tyrants would tremble in the possession and abuse of their ill-gotten power. Like rays of the sun penetrating every nook and corner of our earth, such a country would illumine the world with the light of its laws, and the light of its example. It would become, what God designed the Jewish Theocracy to be, a model for all nations, so that all nations would be controlled by its influence, and sit under the shadow of its power.

To accomplish an end so desirable, you my young friends, are deeply interested. Upon you, and those like you, in the schools of learning, will rest the burden of this Government. The Government is the men who compose it. The men are as their principles and practice. The people, without the fear of God and love for each other, will perish. Let these truths then, these motives to action, sink deep into your hearts, and constitute the foundation of your character. Then will you be blessed in yourselves, and in the works of your hands.

**A BRIEF SERMON.**—A Rochester clergyman made the 10<sup>th</sup> remark: "I am informed that a lady who attended a funeral in this church last Sunday, lost in this house, as she thinks, a valuable breastpin. I hope that the lost was not a member of this congregation; and that if any of you should be the owner of such costly jewelry, it should not be worn when you come to the house of God on the Sabbath, but that all would adorn themselves for such occasions in a meek and quiet spirit. If any one has found the lost jewel, they are requested to leave the same with the sexton."

**A GOOD HIT.**—A Richmond paper thinks that if the present generation of New England public men had been more soundly flogged when they were school-boys, they would probably have been better men. To which responds the Springfield Republican, "If the present race of Southern leaders had been flogged at all in their boyhood, instead of amusing themselves by flogging young darkeys, we should not have been under the painful necessity of flogging them in their old age; and we fear the job is not yet half done."

**THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.**—The Smithfield Times tells a story illustrative of the old saw that "the course of true love never did run smooth." A young couple in Smithfield had laid a plan to outwit the vigilance of cruel parents and elope. The sequel was thus: the youth stood beneath the window—the lady attempted to climb out—when, oh, horror, some one detained her from the rear! "Why dost thou not come, gentle Amelia?" She answered, in an agitated voice, "I can't Bill, mam's got hold on my tilters!"

**A DAUGHTER** is almost right when she endeavors to imitate her mother; but we do not think the mother is equally right, when, at a certain period of life, she tries all she can to imitate her daughter.

## Strength of the Beetle.

This insect has just astonished me by its vast strength of body. Every one who has taken the common beetle in his hand knows that his limbs, if not remarkable for agility, are very powerful; but I was not prepared for so astonishing a feat as that I have just witnessed. While the insect was brought to me, having no box immediately at hand, I was at a loss where to put it till I could kill it; but a champagne bottle full of milk being on the table, I placed the beetle for the present under that; the hollow at the bottom allowing him room to stand upright. Presently, to my surprise, the beetle began to move slowly and glide along the smooth table, propelled by the muscular powers of the imprisoned insect, and continued for some time to perambulate the surface, to the astonishment of all who witnessed it. The weight of the bottle and its contents could not have been less than three pounds and a half, while that of the beetle was about half an ounce, so that it really moved a weight of 112 times its own. A better notion than figures can convey will be obtained of this fact by supposing a lad of fifteen to be imprisoned under the great bell of St. Paul's, which weighs 12,000 pounds, and to move it to and fro upon a smooth pavement by pushing within.—PHOS. GOSS.

**Judge**—who is now a very able Judge of the Supreme Court, when he first "came to the bar," was a very blundering speaker. On one occasion when he was trying a case of replevin, involving the right of property to a lot of hogs, he addressed the Jury as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Jury, there was just twenty-four hogs in that drove—just twenty-four, gentlemen—exactly twice as many as there are in that jury-box!"

The effect can be imagined.

**A COSTLY CHURCH.**—The Congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church, Williamsport, Pa., have just completed one of the finest church edifices in the State. It was built at a cost of \$62,173. Its entire cost has been paid, over \$15,000 having been raised on the day of its dedication.

**GO, CUTE BY HALF.**—A gentleman who had gotten into a cab to go home, found on entering his house that he had no money about him. This did not worry him much, however, as he knew he had money in the house; but the thought struck him to play a little trick on the driver. So he called out as he ran up the steps, "Wait a minute, I have dropped a ten-dollar bill in the cab, and will get a light to search for it." The words were barely spoken when the cabman gave his horse a furious lash, and started off at a rapid rate.

The gentleman, tickled at the result, called after him repeatedly, but never saw him again. What were the "phelinks" of the honest cabman when he came to look for the ten dollars and found none, we will not pretend to say.—MOBILE TRIBUNE.

**TWO men** have been bound over to \$4,000 for trial at Boston, for carrying on a lottery gift swindle. They pretended to be raising money to fund a home for disabled soldiers at Woburn, and had issued tickets at \$5 each, with chances for prizes worth from \$5 to \$80,000, the whole lot being valued at \$80,000. They had received about \$10,000 for tickets sold.

**An honest boy**, whose sister was sick, and the family in want, found a wallet containing fifty dollars. The temptation was great to use the money, but he resolved to find the owner, and his mother strengthened him in the resolution. When the owner found it and learned the circumstances, he gave the fifty dollars for the comfort of the family, and took the boy to live with him. That boy is now a prosperous merchant in Ohio.

**GOOD ADVICE.**—Some one says: Girls let us tell you a stubborn truth! A young woman never looks so well as a sensible young man, as when dressed in a plain and modest attire, without a single ornament about her person. She looks then as though she possessed worth in herself, and needed no artificial rigging to enhance her value. If a young woman would spend as much time in cultivating her mind, training her temper, and cherishing kindness, meekness, mercy, and other good qualities, as most of them do in extra dress and ornaments to increase their personal charms, she would at a glance, be known among a thousand—her character would be read in her countenance.</











